WHO SHALL RULE.

THE MAJORITY OR THE MINORITY?

Opening of the Greatest Parliamentary Debate in the House for Nany Years Past-The Bourbons Fairly Mot by the Republicaus and Liberals.

indications of the bliter parliamentary conflict ex-pected during the day. The two sections of the hall contained fewer vacant chairs than nanal. and the galleries were pretty well filled. In the Cuspinin's prayer a request was made on behalf of nembers that the path of right and duty might be

As soon as the results of the Journal was ended.

Mr. Reed called up for consideration the proposed amendment to the rule prohibiting dilatory motions on a contested election case. The question of consideration, that is, "Shall the House now consider it?" was instantly raised by Mr. Bandall; and that was followed by a motion of Mr. Kenna to adjourn, and by one of Mr. Black-burn that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Wednesday next, stating as a reason for the notion that Toesday was Decoration Day. On he latter motion the year and mays were ordered; and the tactics of obstruction were then put in

Mr. Handall then moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Thursday next. Mr. Reed—I rise to a point of order that, on the roposition to change the rules of the House, flatory motions cannot be entertained by the

Mr. Ran dall-In answer to that, I deny that the

ionstruction on my motion.

Mr. Reed.—I am prepared to state the grounds of my point of order. This is a matter of importance, and perhaps it is desirable that the Chair fix a limit to the discus ion on the point of order.

Mr. Randail stated that there was no disposition to prolong the debate, but he declined to make any arrangement as to its limitation, preferring to eave the matter in the discretion of the Speaker. The Speaker stated that the Clair would not be nellined to limit debate to less than one hour on sech side.

Mr. Reed then proceeded with his argument in support of his point of order.

pevertheless he had believed the wiser way to reach and remove the obstructious was to remove the bast called the rules under cover of which these transactions of the last ten days had taken place. If the rules were not suitable in tharacter and condition to comble the House to Hischarge its constitutional duty, it was the first truly to change the rules. That was the matter now before the House—a proposition to change certain rules under which the minority had acted, and under which they had claimed the right tootytruct the proceedings of the House. The majority was met in the execution of that duty by the same use of the same rules which it was endeavoring to pmend. In other words, the very rules which, ander the Constitution, the House had the right to thange, men were trying to perpetuate. That position could not possibly be maintained.

THE DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

He did not wish to spend time in the discussion of whether the motions submitted Monday morning were dilatory motions. Every man with brains knew that their purpose was cleay. He maintained the proposition that whenever there was a duty imposed upon Congress to accomplish a cortain work it was the duty of the Speaker to carry out the law of the Constitution, and he was fortified in that position in regard to the law by a very demonstration authority selling and glad to pass into history. In the year 1877 Congress, being unable to determine certain questions with regard to the election of Fresident, passed a law creating the Electoral Commission. Time was an essential element in, the transaction of that great business. The attempt that was made to fillbuster had been met by Speaker Randall with a promptness width had won for him the esteem of the cointry. In the first place the gentlement from Hilmois (Mr. Springer), with that combination of physical activity and intellectual actioness for which he was so distinguished, had not been read, and had raised the point of order and that the House could not proceed to be business in the heart and and the sprace of the cointry. In the first place the gentlement from Hilmois (Mr. Springer), with that combination of physical activity and intellectual bad not been read, and had raised the point of order and that the House could not proceed to be business in the heart of the work and the sprace of the cointry of the point of order and had declined to entertain an appeal.

READING RANDALL'S DECREDO.

Mr. Reed then proceeded to read Speaker had everruled the point of order and had declined to entertain an appeal.

READING RANDALL'S DECREDO.

Mr. Reed then proceeded to read Speaker had everruled the point of order and had declined to entertain an appeal.

READING RANDALL'S DECREDO.

Mr. Reed then proceeded to read Speaker had everruled the point of order and had declined to entertain and appeal and the work of the had been and the work of the had been

Mr. Reed-Did the gentleman from Pennsylrania put any other question?

Laughter of a Randall.

Mr. Randall—i put only such questions as I felt
could be admitted and were allowed under the
flaw. IDerisive langiter on the Reputilican idea,
The law bound me, and the law was higher to me
than the rule when the law came in conflict with
the rule; and the House concurred by an overwhelming vote is that position. There was provided in the rules the manner in which the House
could temporarily pass from under their operation, and that was by a suspension of the rules.
In Speaker Bisino's dictum he had asserted that
he had frequently juled that dilatory motions
could not be intertained, yet he had failed to find
any such duciasion. In conclusion, Mr. Randall
satir. "Our position here has not been one of refusal to bear election cases and comader them.
Our position is that we shall first eliminate from
the testimony that which was a notonian fraud
and forgery. Japphanes on the Democratic side.]
Mr. Reed thought the gouldman was not confining himself to the point of order.

Mr. Randall—We maintain that while that record
is such as is alleged, while that testimony stands
there, no just consideration of this case can or
should take place. The very proposition which
the grandeness attents to change the rules
would out off the power even of the
majority is recommit this wase for investigation of
that frend and forgery. Those are the reasons
which have prompted us in our course bere as to
shift case. This case stands sole and alone, and,
the one at least, I think the justification for our
conduct is ample and complete.

Mr. Rasson's hemanage.

Mr. Rasson supported the point of order. For

with which under the Constitution it was charged. Under the present condition of proceeding the deadlock might be continued until the lat of December. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randsill) would not deny that. If the House could not take up any business except subject to dilatory regions, the minority of the House could not take up any business except subject to dilatory regions, the minority of the House could not take up any business except subject to dilatory regions, the minority of the House could not amend the rules that ouabled it to proceed it was fanchs effect. Its power was dead, and nothing could be done but to allow a band of one-fifth of its members to adjourn finally and go home and leave the government to purish. One word in regard to the pending case. While allegations of traud were made by the gentleman from Fennsylvania, he had taken great care to make motions in such a way that it was not possible for the majority to show the faisity of the allegations. He then referred briefly to the action of John Quincy Adams at the beginning of the Twenty-fifth Congress, quoting him as protesting against the House being put in such a position that it was tied up. The situation then was the same as now with one exception—instead of one clerk obstructing business, there were forty members who claimed the right to obstruct. Neither one clerk or forty members could stand in the way of the progress of the constitutional functions of the House.

way of the progress of the constitutional functions of the House.

Mr. Keuna inquired whether it had not always been conceded to be the right of a minority to make the motions made during the past week by the Democratic side.

Mr. Kasson replied that he was informed that never had that been done in an election case. In an election case the House sat judicially; in other cases it was a legislative house. The Constitution made the House the final court in regard to these questions, and it would be as well to sak a United States court to refuse to consider a case by allowing motion after motion to be discussed, as to sak the House, sitting as a court, to estertain motions

the floors strong as a court, to shieftain monomore vent its consideration.

Why kenna inquired whether the duty develvable of the construction of

BLACKBURN'S VIEWS.

intion and ocen. organized to prevent a constitutional majority and a querum from discharging a
clear and undisputed constitutional duty.

BLACKBURN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Blackburn submilited an argument in opposition to the point of order. The gentleman from
lowa [Mr. Kasson] said that never before had dilatory motions been entertained when the question
of a member's right to a seat was being considered. This he denied, but could not see the application of that claim. It was now proposed that a
bare majority on one day's notice should have the
power to wipe out from the rules any provision
which it pleased, and at the same time to stunify
freelf by leaving standing as a rule of the House is
requirement that it should take a two-third vote
to suspend any rule. It was proposed that 68%
per cent, of the members of the House should be
required to suspend the rules; and yet that 51
per cent, of the members of the House that in
its effort to consider and pass the pending report
it might lose sight of the fact that it reached to
other cases, and that it set a precedent for breaking down varriers which would not be limited or
restrained to election cases. If this condit be done,
what would prevent the abrogation of the rule
which guarded the Treasury from riders upon
appropriation bills. One day's notice of a change
in the rules would not be hecessary. If the power
to change its rules was inherent there was no
necessity for any notice. Nothing was required
except that the proposition should meet the demands of a fremsted party majority. He did not
believe that the proposition should meet the demands of a fremsted party majority. He did not
believe that the proposition should meet the demands of a fremsted party majority. He did not
believe that the proposition should meet the demands of a fremsted party majority. He did not
believe that the proposition of the rules reochange to well the whole system of partismentary government which this government had
found it necessary to employ. Would the said
that

Mr. Robeson on Filinterening.

Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, haid it down as a principle that where the Constitution gives to the House the right of providing rules of procedure it does not contemplate either a single rule of abstraction of a collection of rules, or the practice moder them. The right of hibbstering had been exercised in the past, concetines on one side of the House and sometimes on the other, but never on the Republican side of the House when the opposition had a majority present. Fillbustering mignite justified for three reasons only. The first was, in order to obtain the right of sufficient consideration of the question; and the third for the purpose of offering amendments and of bringing them to the notice of the House.

Mr. Springer remitted Mr. Robeson that in the

mens and of bringing them to the nodes of the House.

Mr. Springer reminded Mr. Robeson that in the Forty dith Congress the Republican minority had recorted to fillustering in order to prevent the impeachment of Mr. George F. Saward, United states Minister to China.

Mr. Robeson replied that in that case the Republican minority had a right to do it, because the other side bid not a quorum present. He quoted from a decision made by Speaker Randall on the 24th of February, 1877, refusing to entertain a motion because he was unable to recognize it in any other light than as a dilutory motion. He hoped that that contemna would not now depart from the record then set by him.

Mr. Randall remarked that his position on that consistent was in obedience to the law—the electoral count law.

Mr. Robeson said that the Constitution made the House the judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its own members. The Constitute

A GOOD DECISION.

The Constitution a Safe Guide-Speaker Keifer Decides a Dilatory Motion Out of Order-The House to Consider the Contested

Election Case-The Vote.

THE LAW HIGHER THAN A RULE.

order to execute the constitutional duty of the House, judging of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its own members, we have also anmake rules of proceeding. Speaker Handall's ruling which I have quoted goes to the full meas-ure of the point, that where a motion is dilatory it is an obstruction and is not a proceeding. He has held that in effect. His ruling was right then, and is right now. It is always better to repeal a had law than to break it or avoid it. If that code of rules contains in a body a provision which obstructs this Rouse in the execution of its constitu-tional duties and of its constitutional obligations, such rule must be admitted on all hands to be wrong, and should be swept away.

Mr. Hooker—Why was not this proposed in the early part of the session?

of it then; because we did not know that the rule would be so used as to prevent the performance of our constitutional obligations; but we are not now on that account prohibited from asserting

Worse than nothing. (Laughter.) All the amendments to the Constitution had been made according to the form prescribed in the Constitution. The Speaker was now asked to decide that the rules could be changed irrespective of the mode prescribed in the rules.

Mr. Kasson called Mr. Cox's attention to the fact that his criticism was not just, and that the mode followed in the present instance was the mode prescribed in the rules.

Mr. Cox quoted several rules and stated that all these must be abrogated by the ruling of the Speaker, sustained by the majority of the House, in order to accomplish the object now proposed. He asked why the majority had resorted to this peculiar method only to-day. The matter of this election contest had been running on for eight days, and the minority had no intimation until Saturday, when it found this change of the rules staring fin the face.

He was not in favor of fillbustering over much but that had been a great remedy in great emergencies. He reminded the House that Mr. Tucker had proposed by Mr. Hawley, a shining light of the system of fillbustering, but that that rule had been opposed by Mr. Hawley, a shining light of the Republican party; by Mr. Garfield, a man of great parliamentary ability; by Mr. Reed, of Maine; by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, and by other Republicanty and that Mr. Tucker had to eventually withdraw the proposition. Gentiemen of the other side when they undertook to say that the minority now was revolutionary, ought first to look at their own record. He also reumined the House that in the English Parliament, which consisted of six hundred and fifty members, some forty members had, by motions to adjourn, kept that great government almost in the throes of agony for weeks and weeks, for the remedy of a great wrong, and the Fremier of Great Britain had even compelled to bring in his coture for the purpose of suppressing the minority; and that even he had not the courage to bring the coturn to a decision; and it Fremiere to day, as it had been in the Histash Parliamen

Mr. Hocker quoted from "Cushing's Parliamentstry Law."

M'LANE'S IDEAS.

Mr. McLane next spoke on the Democratic side
of the question. He would not admit that the
issue before the House was one to obstruct legislation. The difficulty in this case arose from the
partisan passions and from the tyrannical disposition of a majority. The majority had been endeavoring to force this consested election case
upon the minority against all law and sgainst all
rules, and now it proposed a violent, aummary
proceeding to abregate the rules of the Hone.
The allegation in this contested election case
was that the case, as presented by the Committoe on Elections, contained testimony which
was fraudulent and void, and therefore the minority had refused to consider the case
until such fraudulent testimony had been eliminated. That was strictly the right of the minority,
it was an act of tyranny on the part of the minority,
it was an act of tyranny on the part of the minority,
it was not a decent judge in the world who would
the fraudulent testimony was eliminated. There
was not a decent judge in the world who would
refuse to look into the allegation that depositions were taigs. The majority stood before the
country to day, obnoxious to the reproach that it
had endenvored to force upon the frame the consideration of a question on fagred testimony. The
question at issue had not been fairly and truly
presented to the House in the dobate of day. The
immority had not refused to consider the contested
election case. It had only asked that which any
doesn't court of justice would great, namely to
have the question of fraud eliminate from the
case, and then to have the question considered.
The majority stood responsibility lay on
the majority stood responsibility lay on
the majority. The psecule of this country, he be-

"CHEER OF A JESUIT."

"Why does not the House do something?" and if agine one had answered, "The reason why the House does not do business is because one-fifth of its members are submitting dilatory motions," the plain people would have said: "Humbug and nonsense; is their no power in the rest of the House to attend to business?" If it were said to them: "We have some rules, which have come down from our fathers, and which prevent the House from proceeding." It would not take long for sensible people to say: "Give us some other rules or resign your souls, and let some honester people come here." (Applause on the kepublican side.) If the great ability of the minority had been brought to bear for the last eight legislative days on the proper work of Congress, would not the business have been in a better shape, and would not members have stood better before the country? The attitude of the majority was, that it was its right to consider this contested election case, and to consider it in the way which the majority proposed. The minority said that it wanted investigation, and that it would not consider the case, or any other case, unless as it chose to do. When the mijority had brought here a quorum to do business, the minority had accomplished all that it had a right to lark, and it should have yielded to the majority. It had been said that the Speaker had before him a most important question. He had, indeed; but it only required the courage of an honest man, knowing the Constitution and determined to give it force and effect, to come to a right decision. If the decision should be in accord with what seemed to be the reason and force and outcome of the Constitution, there was no fear but that an unqualified indorsement would come. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Randall explained the decision which he had made in the case of the riles and in the case of the provent by what they had done in the past. Against the protest of the Bouneratic side the Forty-fourtic Congress, was to unde that it anything were needed to show the larges

segment could be made.

The Speaker's Decision.

The Speaker's Decision

by the gentleman from Feinsylvania, which was in fact a dilatory motion, was not now in order.

AN APPEAL AND PROTEST.

Mr. Randall—From the decision just announced I appeal to the Hone, whose officer you are.

Mr. Reed moved to lay the appeal on the table, and the yeas and mays were ordered.

Ar. Springer asked to be excused from voting on that motion, but the Speaker ruled that the request was not in order.

Mr. Springer appealed from the decision, but the Speaker declined to entertain the appeal, and Mr. Reed's motion was adopted—yeas, 100; mays, note.

Mr. Cox, of Now York, rose to a question of privilege, and stated that he desired to make the paper which he held in his hand part of that question of privilege.

Mr. Reed raised the point of order against the paper, which was understood to be a protest, being received.

The Speaker stated that while there was nothing in the Constitution or rules that provided for a protest, insamuch as he was informed that it was in respectful language, he was quite willing it should be received and go into the Record.

Mr. Cox—i have a right to have it read.

The Speaker—The Chair does not think it is a question of right; but it may be read as far as 1 am concerned.

am concerned.

The protest was then read, as follows:

Mrs. Houcleault's Allmony.

New York, May 29.—In the suit which has been before the courts for some time, brought by Agnes Robertson Boucleault against Dion Boucleault, Judge Barrett in the supreme court to day rendered a decision upon a motion as to the plaintiff's alimony. He says there was nothing in his judgment to justify the cuffer withholding of temporary alimony, but he thought it cusht to be reduced, leaving the question of permanent alimony to be determined upon the trial. Under the electromistatives in thought that atmony pendent life, at the rate of \$1,50 per annum, would be reasonable, and would meet the views of the general term. Without objection it was so ordered, and leave was gradued for other members to add their signatures thereto.

A motion to adjourn was then voted down, and the question recurring on the demand of Mr. Reed for tae previous question on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Rules, Mr. Springer moved to lay the report on the table.

The Speaker—The Chair refuses to recognize the genileman. The gentleman from Maine demands the previous question.

Mr. Springer—The motion to lay on the table takes precedence. I make that motion, and I have a right to demand it.

The Speaker—The Chair has ruled that dilatory motions as against a proposition to change the rules are not in order.

Mr. Springer—I dony that this is a dilatory motion, and the Chair has no right to say that I am making a dilatory motion.

The Speaker—The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. Springer—I am in order, and I speal from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker—The Chair declines to entertain the appeal.

Mr. Tucker—Does the Chair rule that a motion to lay on the table is not in order?

The Speaker—It is not.

Mr. Tucker—On such a motion, unquestionably, Mr. Springer rose, but the Speaker interrupted him with the declaration that he was not in order, The Speaker—The chair has heard the question and has ruled upon it.

The Speaker—The chair has heard the question and has ruled upon it.

Mr. Springer—I rise to a question of privilege. The Speaker—The chair has heard the gentleman, and the gentleman must desist from proceeding in this manuer.

Mr. Springer—I shall protest against such a rulling as long as I am a member of this House.

Mr. Kenna sarcastically inquired why, in view of the rule of the Speaker, there was any necessity for any amendment to the rules.

The previous question was then ordered—yeas, 157; nays, 3—and the vote having teen announced, Mr. Springer, rising to a privileged montou, moved to recommit the report, with instructions to the Committee on Rules to so amend the proposed amendment as to permit motions to lay on the table, to commit, and to amend pending the "consideration of contested election cases" and the Speaker ruled that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Springer appealed from the decision of the

rder.
Mr. Springer appealed from the decision of the
liair, but the Speaker declined to entertain the
liair.

Mr. Springer appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the Speaker declined to entertain the appeal.

Mr. Springer (excitedly)—The Chair is himself violating the plainest rules of the House and ought to be deposed.

The Speaker—The Chair can only say that the gentionan's motions have been clearly out of order under any rule, even if they were applicable at all; but the Chair has made a ruling which has been affirmed in an extraordinary way by the House, and the Chair will be bound to stand by that affirmation of that ruling.

The report of the Committee on Rules was then adopted—yeas, 150; nays, 2; and the Houses, by a vote—yeas, 150; nays, 1—decided to consider the election case.

Mr. Randall gave notice that he would at the proportion submitted on the Demogratic side on Friday last, with the exception that the Committee of Elections be substituted for the special committee.

Mr. Celkins then asked unanimous consent that

Friday lest, with the exception that he commetee of Elections be substituted for the special committee.

Mr. Celkins then asked unanimous consent that the House should adjourn over till Wednesday next, with the agreement that the previous question should be ordered on the election case on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Raudall, however, intimated this the Republicans would need to keep a quorum present and, in view of this intimation, Mr. Celkins withdrew his request.

The Speaker recognised Mr. Miller to open the debate on the election case, and then (at 7 o'clock) the House adjourned until to day.

Arabi Bey as Bletator.

London, May 30.—Arabi Bey has ordered that the Khedive's circular against recruiting be revoked.

A dispatch to the Times from Cairo says: "Arabi

A dispatch to the Times from Cairo says: "Arabi
Bey openly declares that if the Turks come to
Egypt with intentions unfavorable to him he will
resist them. The natives in the deputation which
called upon the Khedive yesterday praying for
the reinstatement of Arabi Bey stated diatincity
that Arabi had threatened that they would be cut
to pieces unless he was reinstated."

DECORATION DAY.

When the Convention Will Meet.

Presbyterian Delegates.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—A Times-Sur special from Springfield, Ohle, states that a man mamed Kits-miller, becoming enraged at his daughter for keep-

ing company with a man of whom he disapproved, draw a revolver and shot her dead this morning He narrowly coaped lynching at the hands of neighbors before he was taken to jail. President Arthur's Movements.

J. C. WARNOCK, of New York, is at the Riggs. HON. L. G. DENNIS, of Florida, is at the Ebbitt, C. Barcalow, of Syracuse, N. Y., is registered at

Willard's. Thomas D. Sterson, of New York, is registered at

EX-REPRESENTATIVE LEONARD MYROS, of Phila-delphia, is at the Higgs.

M. GOODMAN, of Chicago, was among the arrivals

at Wormley's yesterday.

GENERAL W. M. LEOWITH, of Florida, is among the arrivals at the Ebbit.

K. W. Dant. of Copenhagon, Denmark, is among the arrivals at the St. Mar.

J. M. Fowners, a prominent lawyer of Lafayette, 1nd., is registered at Willard's.

EX-SENATOR JEROME B. CHAPPER, of Colorado, is

at Wormley's yesterday.

of Howard University.

The graduating exercises of the law school of Howard University took place last night in the chapel of that institution before a crowded audience. The walls in the rear of the platform were FLORAL TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD. Ceremonies to Take Place at the Various Soldiers' ast-fully hung with American flags and portrait Cemeterles-Full Programme of the Exercises at Arlington and Other Cities of the Dead.

test-fully hung with American flags and portraits of Sumner, Lincoln, Grant, Thad Stevens, and Garrison, and the platform was decorated with fine busis of Seward and Frederick Douglass, and with a profusion of flowers. The graduating class comprised the following persons, named in the order of their class standing: Miss Emma L. Gillott, of Gimerd, Pa. Mrs. Ruth G.S. Havens, Madison, Conn.; Lawrence O. Pozey, A. B., Aiken, S. C.; James Fields, Hampton, Va.; Reuben S. Smith, Marians, Fis., and Afred W. Harris, of Virginia (who was absent). The post graduates were William W. Richards, Athens, Tenn.; James H. S. Parker, Chailannoga, Tenn.; Charles H. Lemos, Fredericksburg, Va., and Leonidas A. Lewis, Spariansburg, S. C. The post graduates received list degrees of master of laws and the graduates were under bachcloss of laws. To-day should be celebrated with more holy feeling than any day of the year. On the Fourth of July we commence the time when this great country emerged from the darkness of misrule and slavery into the grand universe of freedom, but on May 30 we pay loyally to the memory of those brave legions who washed out with their heart's blood the foul blot of rebellien, and gave the Union a new lease of life. The flowers we lay with reverent hands upon the mounds beneath which repose their erumbling tones will wither and lease their exquisite hurs; the tears we shed to motsten the seds above them will dry away, and the heart-broken walls of sorrowing mothers, of widowed wives, of orphaned children will

to moment the sods above them will dry away, and the heart-broken walls of sorrowing mothers, of widowed wives, of orphaned children will fade into the voiceless realms of silence, but the alorious decels that were performed by these brave heroes will live in mon's minds, and find an eche in men's hearts until time has chosen the tree manning brothers. By the sturdy strokes of their remaining brothers. By the sturdy strokes of their strong arms the toppling fabric of government was held up against the assaults of its enemies, and though lines of praises may be cut for them upon the cold marble of their tombs, their monument is the Union; their epitapis are their deeds, and their reward is the love of a Nation. Every parent who wishes his child to become imbured with the leftiest emotions of patriotism should on this day, if upon no other, take that child and teach him upon the silent camping ground of the dead dose sentiments which inspired the army resting their. The little 2stra should be aught the warm intents which inspired the army resting their broken of their country and national honor, so that if ever in the future the ambitions of men should good them on to a repetition of internecine strik they might lay their lives upon the alter of their country in order to purputante its institutions.

their country in order to perpetuate its institutions.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S GETTYSBUEG SPEECH.

The following is the speech of the great marryr to
freedom, liberty, and truth, Abraham Lincoln, delivered on the battlefield of Getty-burg November
19, 1861, which is peculiarly appropriate to this occasion, and is reproduced on account of its elevated
patriotism and its lofty tribute to those whose
graves are to-day decked with floral offerings;
"Four score and seven years ago our fatters
brought forth upon this continent a new nation,
conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men were equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil was testing whether that nation of any inition so conceived and dedicated can
long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of
that war, we have come to dedicate a portion of
that field as a final resting place for those who
have gave their lives that that Nathon might live.
It is altogether fitting and proper that we should
do this. But, in a larger sense we cannot dedicate,
we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this
ground. The brave men, living and dead, who
astruggied here have consecrated it far above our
power to add or doirnot. The world will little note
not ong remember what we say here, but it can
never forcet what they did here. It is A number of important cases against the District of Columbia, arising out of contracts made by the old Board of Public Works, were decided in the Court of Claims yesterday. The points decided involved calms amountains to about \$4.000,00.0.

The period of the Neofficial Paving Company was diamissed. This was an action to recover the difference between the face value of the certificates of indebtedness, issued by the Board of Public Works, and the amount at which they had been disposed of by the original holders. The cases of Thomas A, Brown, Francis A, Prott, and William Dickson were also decided in favor of the District, on the general law principle that no slegic member of the Board of Public Works had a right to bind the entire board in the matter of contracts; and, furthermore, that none of the contracts made in writing in another case, however, Thomas A. Brown got indgment for \$2.42.71. The potition of Thomas S. Burr for extra compensation for elerical services rendered after office hours was dismissed. Columbia, arising out of contracts made by the Change of Name.

At a meeting of the Washington Light Guard seld last night it was unanimously resolved to change the name of that corps to the Washington change the name of that corps to the Washington Ritles. An untoward circumstance will prevent this organization from appearing in the parade to-day with full ranks. Their armory was broken into a night or two ago and seventeen pairs of uniform sants were stelen. There are seventeen intensely disgusted soldiers who will be debarred the pleasure of taking rart in the procession today. The thief has been arrested and is locked up, but the tensers have not been recovered. Major Norton says his command has been assigned a place on the right of the line, and he will parade if he has but a corporal's guerd.

the earth." WILLARD HALL WAS FILLED by a throng of busy workers yesterday afternoon, and tender and loving hands wove aromatic evergreens and bright-haed flowers into garlands and crosses to be laid upon the graves of our dead heroes to-day. The work of decorating the various memorial status in the city was commenced at an early hour, and before midnight it had been sinished. Work at Affington was also begun during the afternoon, and by 7 seven of cock this morning the whole will have been completed.

THE FOLLOWING BY THE OPICIAL PROGRAMME:

ing the afternoon, and by 7 seven o'clock this morning the whole will have been completed.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE OFFICIAL PROCRAMME:
Order of exercises at Arithgton National Ceroecory—National sature at 12 m. by a detachment of United States Signal Corps, under command of Captain R. P. Strong. U. S. A.; music by the Marine Band, Mr. J. P. Sousa, conductor; S. H. Jecko, organist.

Decoration of the graves—The procession, consisting of the committee, the invited guests, members of the G. A. R., ex-soldlers and solitors, and the orphan children, and which the public are invited to join, will form at 12 m., in front of the Arilington Mansion, headed by the Marine Band, The procession will then march to the temb of the "Unknown," where, habling, the band will play a dirge; after which the members, when the procession will separate and proceed with the decoration of the graves. The Marine Band, during the ceremonies of decoration, will tender appropriate elections. After the decoration of the graves the procession will spin form and march to the amphitheatre, where the services will be held.

Services at the Amphitheatre—Music, "In Memoriam," Marine Band; calling the assembly to order, Pepartnern Commander S. S. Burdett; Inve-PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29.—Chairman Cooper, in compliance with a resolution of the Republican State committee, to-day issued the following call for the reconvening of the State convention: "The delegates elected to the Republican State convention held at Harrisburg, May 18, will reconvene at Harrisburg on Wednesday June 21, 1882, at 12 o'clock m, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congressman at-large." Springpield, I.L., May 29.—In the General As-sembly this morning Judge Strong, of Washing-ton; Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of Louisville, and Dr. list of exchange delegates to attend the Southern Pre-byterian Assembly next year; and Dr. Prime, appeinted Saturday night as an alternate, was made a principal, so the committee consists of six principals and two alternates. Boston, May 20.—The Traveller states that Mr. Reed, counsel for Guiteau, conferred with Justice

morison, "Marine Band: eathing the assembly to order, Pepattment Commander S. Burdet; Invocation, Rev. Rush R. Shippen; "The Day of Rest," Mesers, Lillibridge, Holmes, Whipple, and Hancock; original poem by Edward Renaud, General G. B. Carse; music, "Nearer My God to Thee," Marine Band; oration, Hon. George M. Robsson; "Plowers on the Grave." Mesers, Lillibridge, Holmes, Whipple, and Hancock; oration, Hon. Henry; I. Morey; music, "Peace, Troubled Soul," Marine Band; 'O God, Preserve the Union" (F. Widdows), Mesers, Lillibridge, Holmes, Whipple, Hancock, and Marine Band; oration, Hon. John R. Lynch; music, "Safe in the Arns of Jasus, Marine Band; oration, Hon. John R. Lynch; music," Safe in the Arns of Jasus, Marine Band; oration, Hon. John R. Lynch; music, "Safe in the Arns of Jasus, Marine Band; oration, Hon. John R. Lynch; music," Marine Hand; benediction, Rev. The Learner, Mesers, Lillibridge, Holmes, Whipple, Haucock, and Marine Band; benediction, Rev. The Learner, Mesers, Lillibridge, Holmes, Whipple, Haucock, and Marine Band; benediction, Rev. The Learner, Mesers, Lillibridge, Indiana, Soldiers Home National Cemeters, under direction of Comrade W. W. Granger—The vectorian of the Home, under the command of General Samuel D. Stursis, governor of the Home, and the sadders and officers stationed at the United Saites Barracks, under command of General R. B. Ayres, will meet with the committee of the G. A. R. and those at tending the ceremonies, at 10 a. m., sharp, at the pavilion on the cast side of the cemetery grounds. Programmer, S. H. Jecko, organia; the assembly will be sounded and a select air played by the Second United Saites Arillery Band; the pavilion on the cast side of the cemetery grounds. Programmer, S. H. Jecko, organia; the assembly will be sounded and a select air played by the Second United Saite Saite, Whippie, and Hancock, oration, ind. M. W. Granger, Grander Schale, W. W. Granger, Grander Schale, Schale Hos. T. F. Witson, of Harrisburg, Pa., is a guest at the Ethbitt. Hon. George M. Battow, of New York, is domi-